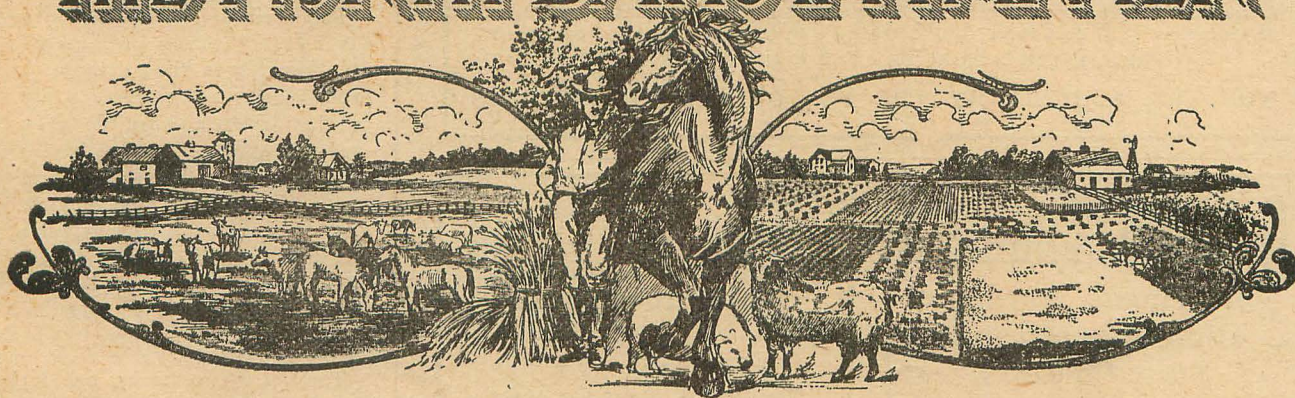


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THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER



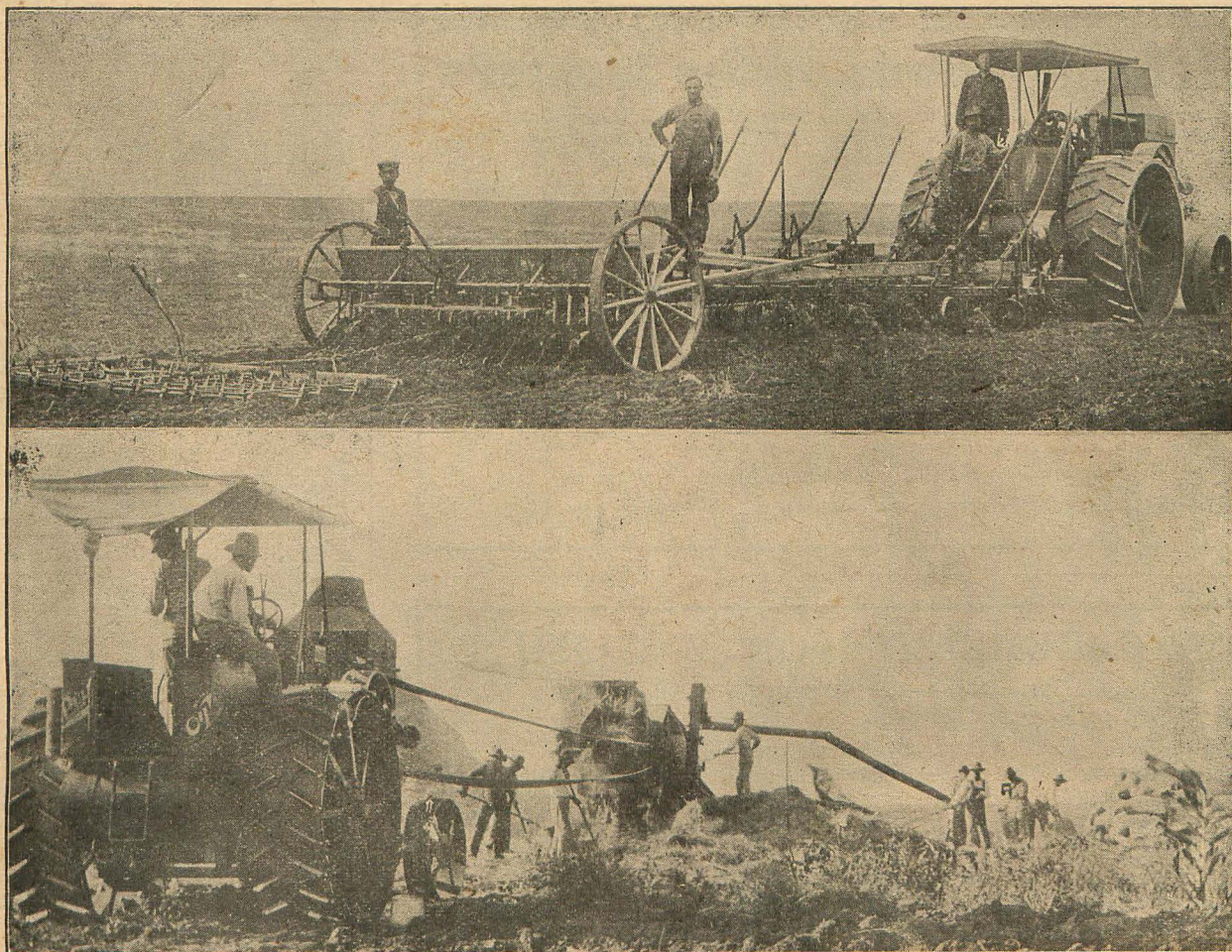
"With Malice Toward None"

Lisbon, N. D.

May-June, 1918

Vol. 19, Nos. 11-12

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THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 19, Nos. 11-12

LISBON, N. D., MAY-JUNE, 1918

75 Cents a Year

FARMER BOYS MAKE FINE FIGHTING MEN

The Athletic Director in camp looks to the boy from the farm for some of his best material, because the farmer boys' healthful, outdoor life has kept him physically fit, says Edward Frank Allen, in "Keeping our Fighters Fit—For War and After" (Century Company) written in cooperation with Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments. With the new draft, thousands of men are laying down their ploughs, or more modern farm tractors, to take up the gun. They, as well as their families and friends back home, will want to read all about how athletics is going to make them better soldiers. They will want to know more of the camp life generally and what has been provided for their lesiure time. All this is inter-

men from every walk of life, and learning to give and take in the finest sort of freemasonry.

President Wilson, in his special statement about the work, appearing in the book, says:

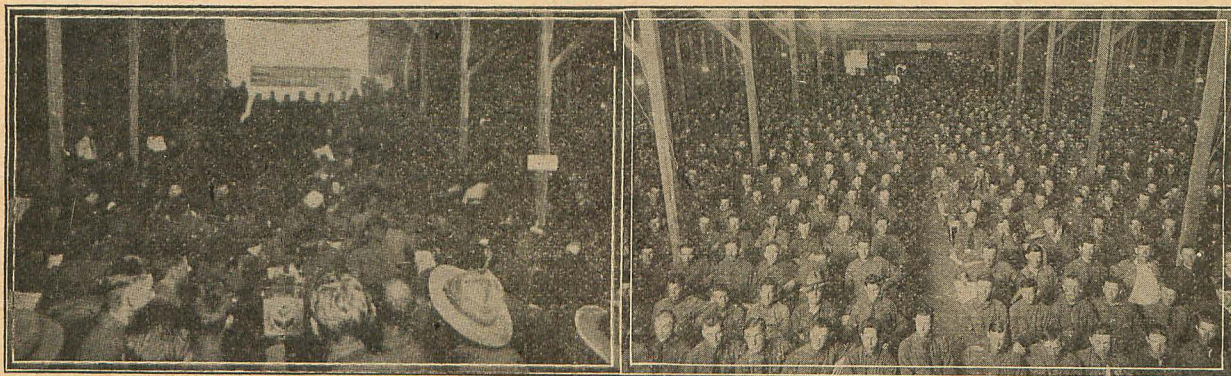
The Federal Government has pledged its word that as far as care and vigilance can accomplish the result, the men committed to its charge will be returned to the homes and communities that so generously gave them with no scars except those of honorable conflict.

And the Federal Government is doing this by making camp conditions not only clean and decent, but positively educational and inspiring as well. Furnishing the men with the things they have been accustomed to at home is a big part of the program. One feature which appeals especially

store where good fellows gather round to pass the time of day together.

In the free atmosphere of the common store a fellow is always at ease with his new and often strange companions; what he buys is often a matter for much jest and jollification; if it is an edible he shares it with the others; and there is great sociability and good will. . . . It is a natural ice-breaker. It gives rise to many friendships and constantly strengthens them with its encouragement of our social habit of dropping in at a convenient place for some light refreshment after physical exercise, a show, or what not.

And equally wholesome diversion for the boy away from camp has been a matter of equal concern with the Commissions. Thru their organization the War Camp Community Ser-



One Line of Activity by the Y. M. C. A. for Our Boys. Who Will Ever Regret Having Contributed?

estingly told in the first full official statement of the mass singing, theatricals, social life, and other forms of recreation in camp and adjacent community. Fathers and mothers will read with interest of the wide range of opportunities their sons are having.

Many of the boys from the farm are having their first opportunity to participate in organized sports with large numbers of other men. Many of them are for the first time enjoying club life furnished in all the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings in camp, and in the Soldiers' and Sailors' clubs in nearby towns. In the educational work, in which already 100,000 men participate; in mass singing; in amateur shows—Mr. Allen's descriptions will show how they are coming in close contact with other

to the boy from the farm is the Post Exchange.

Post Exchanges are a series of stores dotting the grounds of the National Army cantonments, where they may purchase any of the small articles from a button to a song book that contribute to their contentment and comfort. Goods are sold there at lower prices than obtain in cities, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars made by small trading on a vast scale, are turned back into the soldiers' coffers, for Uncle Sam is storekeeper.

With its assortment of everything under the sun, it recalls vividly the village emporium to the country recruit.

And indeed, from a social point of view, the Post Exchange is the counterpart of the good old cross-roads

vice, the civilian population of every community in the vicinity of a training camp has done its utmost to make the military and navy man feel at home.

The man from the great open-hearted middle-west, who has had his own ideas about the brand of hospitality current in the east, for instance, is having the surprise of his life in finding so many latchstrings out for him. Even New York is doing her part—and it is a big one—

Within five blocks of a Service Club in New York, 305 enlisted men were invited to private homes for Thanksgiving. They not only had a taste of home cooking, but what they needed more—home thinking and home talking. "It sure does a man good to eat with real folks," said one of the sol-

dier guests at the home of a wealthy manufacturer. There is more to this hospitality than the dinner for usually some young people are invited in and there is a party worthy of the name. The movement is widespread, too.

A Chicago man entertains 25 every Saturday afternoon. In Lawton, Oklahoma, they have "block parties," each city block taking its turn in entertaining a company of soldiers. One Sunday 1300 soldiers were entertained at dinner by the citizens of Forest Hills, a small community on Long Island. Money and labor have been given lavishly to keep the fighters fit mentally and morally, to keep them from homesickness and depression and the evils that beset such states of mind.

All this is going to broaden the knowledge and sympathies of the in-

with military force. More than 70 red light districts have been closed since the law forbidding prostitution or liquor within military environs was passed. What amounts to a clean-up of the whole United States has been brought about, and the Commissions estimate that venereal disease has been reduced fifty per cent in the army and navy since the work was begun.

FLOUR FROM WHEAT OF DIFFERENT TEST WEIGHTS

Under this title Mr. Thomas Sanderson, miller at the North Dakota Agriculture College, presents very valuable data on this subject.

The amounts of flour secured from wheat of different grades for the years 1911 and 1917 is presented. The re-

average of the years 1911 and 1916 This would result in one-half pound more of flour per bushel than the ruling calls for. If this was sold as flour it would be excess profit. If put into the feed it would result in two and one-fourth pounds flour per barrel of flour being sold as feed. At this rate a 500 barrel mill would have to run 1125 pounds of flour into the feed daily. For a 300 day run it would amount to 337,500 pounds, or 1,722 barrels of flour, enough to supply 1,500 people for a year. If this flour was sold as flour and the value of the feed deducted, the excess profit for the 300 day run would be \$10,845.

A study is made to learn how the Milling Division ruling was arrived at. It is shown that the investigators in the flour production of wheat have adapted a factor 1.1 to determine how



This may look like an ordinary banquet, but it wasn't. It was a cottage-cheese luncheon. It provided enough sustenance to satisfy even the huskiest appetite, and every dish had cottage cheese as a basis.

The women cottage-cheese agents, who are being sent by the United States Department of Agriculture into 47 States to demonstrate the home making and the uses of cottage cheese, gave the luncheon recently at the de-

partment to prove what could be done with this food product—approximately equal in food value to meat. They served cottage-cheese soup, cottage-cheese sausages, cottage-cheese salad, cottage-cheese tarts, as well as whey honey, and whey punch—all based on cottage cheese.

Seated at the table from left to right are the following: Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry; Dr. A. C. True, Chief of the

States Relations Service; Assistant Secretary Clarence Ousley; Mrs. John B. Henderson; Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman; Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry (Host); Dean H. L. Russell, of the United States Food Administration; Assistant Secretary R. F. Pearson; Dr. W. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets; Helmer Rabild, Dairy Division.

dividual man and his understanding of the habits and customs of the different parts of the country! The Kentucky stock-breeder finds that his host in suburban Jersey wants to know all about horse-raising, and in turn initiates him into the mysteries of golf. But the greatest significance of the new governmental policy is shown in the last chapter of the book, devoted to the vice suppression side of the work. The men are not only being encouraged to keep away from the unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation by these wholesome and attractive forms of recreation; they are being protected from them by law, backed up, wherever necessary,

sults show that at the experimental Mill more flour has been secured from the wheat than the Government ruling calls for. For 58 pound wheat the requirement of the Government ruling and the actual amount of flour are about equal, but for 51 pound wheat about 4 per cent more flour has been secured than the Government ruling requires. This means that if the Government ruling is followed that the miller will have an excess profit or he will have to run some of the flour into the feed. As an illustration he gives the case of a 500-barrel mill grinding wheat made up of a mixture containing an equal amount of each grade giving a milling yield of an

much flour wheat should produce This works out as follows: 60 pound wheat should produce 66 per cent of flour. 50 pound wheat 55 per cent of flour, etc. At the Experimental Mill

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SCHOOL LAWS

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W. G. CROCKER, LISBON, N. D.

the average flour production for 60 pound wheat for the years 1911-1916 was 71.89 per cent and for 50 pound wheat 65.10. The investigators would mill till they had the amount called for by the factor 1.1 and the rest was left in the feed. While at the North Dakota Experimental Mill all the flour was taken out of the wheat. The Government ruling, however, called for more flour than the factor 1.1 would give. A factor 1.215 gives the amount of flour called for by the Government ruling. This factor applied to 58 pound wheat gives the same amount of flour as secured at the Experimental Mill, and when applied to 51 pound wheat gives about 4 per cent less flour than was secured at the experimental mill.

This shows that the Government ruling is based on the assumed amount of flour that the wheat investigators have figured out.

Mr. Sanderson also brings out the fact that the ruling of the Milling Division of the U. S. Food Administration does away with all grades, types and subclasses so far as the miller is concerned. The only thing required is the test weights per bushel. The data presented shows that this is a just provision too, as the milling data do not bear out the requirements made for the grades, types and subclasses, nor has milling data been submitted to support the classification into grades, types and sub-classes.

It is also brought out that in some sections it will be necessary to have 42 bins in an elevator to handle just the wheat if the Federal grades are to be followed. Then there would also have to be bins for barley, rye, oats and flax.

It is also brought out that the greater the number of grades and subdivisions made, the greater the tendency to an increase in spread in price between the higher and lower grades and between the different subdivisions.

The recommendation is made that a standard for pure wheat flour be adapted. For instance: a standard for spring wheat flour for the State of North Dakota and several neighboring states. It might be possible to have but one standard to include all bread-making flour; one for cracker flour and a standard semolina, these to be known as U. S. Standards.

Another recommendation is that a milling test is the best way to determine the real value of wheat and that grades and sub-divisions be based on milling tests, rather than on some assumed value. For instance the difference in price between 62 and 47 pounds wheat based on value of mill products is 20.12 cents, while accord-

ing to milling division ruling it is 30.57.

The following conclusions are made:

That a possible change that might be made in the amount of wheat of the different test weights per bushel to be required for a barrel of flour as follows:

58 lbs. or better	264 lbs. per bbl. flour
57	267 lbs. per bbl. flour
56	269 lbs. per bbl. flour
55	272 lbs. per bbl. flour
54	275 lbs. per bbl. flour
53	277 lbs. per bbl. flour
52	280 lbs. per bbl. flour
51	283 lbs. per bbl. flour
50	286 lbs. per bbl. flour
49	289 lbs. per bbl. flour
48	292 lbs. per bbl. flour

This flour to be the total flour produced, using the amount of wheat stated above per barrel of flour for 1917 crop.

That the superior quality of the wheat from this crop will warrant the above high per cent of flour extraction and produce a 100 per cent flour that will be more satisfactory to the American family than a blend of any of the other cereals would make and conserve an equal amount of food.

That the Milling Division of the United States Food Administration are justified and should be commended for making the ruling governing the amount of wheat required per barrel of flour regardless of grade, type or sub-class.

That an equitable grading system for wheat cannot be devised without considering the value of all of the products obtained from the manufacture of flour, as well as the flour itself.

That the source of greatest loss to the producer is a failure on the part of the manufacturer and wheat buyer to appreciate the true value of the wheat assigned to the different grades.

That the test weight per bushel is the best guide to quantity of flour that any lot of wheat may be expected to produce and on the average of a number of samples usually indicates the quantity of flour that may be expected within certain limits. All other physical characteristics used in determining grade may or may not indicate the results that can reasonably be expected in the finished products.

That a system of grading that will permit or allow a premium on any part of the wheat in any crop is unfair to some one engaged in its production or manufacture.

That a milling and baking test is the best method known for determining the value of any lot of wheat. A milling and baking test is to the

manufacturer of flour what the Bapcock test is to the dairy industry; a measure of the possibilities of the raw material, without which guessing to some extent must be indulged in.

In a foreword to this Bulletin Dr. Ladd calls attention to the findings reported and shows up the tremendous loss of fertility that results when the wheat is shipped out of North Dakota, instead of being milled in the State and the mill feed used in stock production. This would make a cheap source of feed that when the wheat is shipped out for manufacture it is difficult to get back, and the cost becomes high. Bran and shorts that should be abundant in North Dakota are at present hardly obtainable.

The bulletin contains charts that bring out graphically comparative prices of wheat and its mill products, and the flour content as secured at the Experimental Mill and as figured out by different systems. This bulletin is No. 3 Vo. 5 Food Department, North Dakota Experimental Station.

PURCHASING POWER OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1914 AND 1918

The significance of this relation and the relative advantage of the farmer at the present time as compared with the pre-war period becomes evident when an analysis is made of the purchasing power of the farmer of agricultural machinery in terms of present day prices of farm products as compared with those prevailing in 1914. The following table sets forth a comparison of the approximate purchasing power of important farm products on December 1, 1914, and December 1, 1917, by showing the difference in quantity of farm produce needed to purchase various implements.

	Wheat	
	1914	1918
Year		
Price	98.6	200.9
	bu.	bu.
14-in. Walking Plow	13.8	12.8
14-in. Gang Plow.....	67.	63.
14-in. Engine Plow.....	121.	109.
6-ft. Disc Harrow.....	26.4	25.6
Corn Planter.....	43.	37.
Riding Cultivator.....	28.	26.8
5-ft. Mower.....	45.	38.8
7-ft. Binder.....	128.	108.
70-bu. Manure Spreader....	121.	100.
Farm Tractor.....	867.	684.

The significant fact disclosed by this comparison it will be at once noted, is that smaller quantities of farm products are required at present prices to purchase agricultural implements than were required to buy the same implements before the war.

LAWMAKERS SHOWING FARMERS CONSIDERATION

Perhaps never before were the farmers of America receiving so much attention at the hands of the government as now. Legislation of every conceivable variety has been passed in the effort to encourage the farmers of America to do their utmost—to plant the biggest crops they ever planted—to reap the richest profits they have ever looked forward to.

In the matter of the draft—in the matter of price fixing—in a hundred and one ways, the farmers have been remembered and provided for in the important legislation that has been passed at Washington. And now of late, in the matter of railway embargoes—when other industries are finding cause for complaint at their treatment—the farmer as again been favored.

William Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, one of the largest manufacturers of farm implements in America, calls attention to the fact that special consideration has been shown the farmer by the United States Government. Discussing the matter a few days ago, Mr. Galloway said: "The Government has recognized the necessity of farm machinery, by giving the raw materials for its manufacture a rating in Class BI, next to the materials for the making of munitions. While other lines of manufacture are finding themselves handicapped by a shortage of raw materials, the farm implement manufacturer is placed in a position to secure quick shipment of such material as he requires and also promised special haste in the shipment of his goods when completed.

"A. R. Smith and R. H. Aishton, regional directors of railways, have issued orders to the railway lines of the entire country to 'expedite the shipment of agricultural implements insofar as possible.' No farmer need hesitate about placing an order for agricultural machinery of any kind," says Mr. Galloway. "He can feel the utmost confidence in the ability of the implement manufacturer to fill his order. We even guarantee prompt shipments at our plant, and are finding the government is standing back of its edict in a vigorous manner, for cars are at our command as fast as needed. With such cooperation on the part of the government it is clearly the duty of every patriotic farmer to avail himself of the opportunity offered. He should equip his farm with all the modern devices for intensive farming, confident that his order will be promptly filled and that with the garnering of his crops, unusual profits await him."

GERMANY IS TO BLAME, SAYS GERMANIA-HEROLD

"The blame for the bloodshed lies with the German government. . . . The Pan-Germans in their megalomania are the ones who brought this calamity upon the German people.

. . . We know now that the British statesmen, and with them the statesmen of the allies, not only had no warlike measures in mind against Germany, but up to the last moment endeavored to their utmost to avoid war."

Thus does the Germania-Herold, German daily paper in Milwaukee, confess that it has been mistaken for four years in attributing the responsibility for the world war to England and the Allies. In an article headed "An Open Confession," the editor explains that as a result of the publication of the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, former German ambassador to England, and the admissions of Herr von Jagow, former secretary of the German foreign office, made in reply to Lichnowsky, there can no longer be any doubt that Germany is to blame.

"We, too, were among those who laid the blame for the world war at the door of English statesmen," writes the editor of the Germania-Herold. "We, too, have time and again repeated the assertion to our readers that these English statesmen, jealous of Germany's success in the world's markets, attempted to encircle her. We, too, have repeatedly stated that Germany is entitled to a place in the sun.

"We did so in good faith. For we believed what the organs of the German government proclaimed, and we believed, at the beginning of the war and during the years since then, what most German papers repeated.

"We believed in the press of our fatherland, which, following the official press, preached hatred against England wherever German was spoken. Sir Edward Grey, dictator of foreign affairs for Great Britain, appeared to us as the personification of diplomatic baseness.

"Now we, with the rest of the world that credulously believed, are convinced of the opposite.

"Who is to blame that the German people were goaded into furious hate and thereby into the lust for war? Only those in the service of landed and industrial junkers, the ruling military caste in Germany who are in control of the government.

"The proof of the facts is necessary, doubly necessary to citizens of German descent in America. The knowledge of these facts will make

easier the struggle which some of them have overcome with difficulty and which others, still engaged in, may find a distressing one.

"We do not wish to have citizens of German descent rely blindly on our judgment, but to enable them to judge for themselves, we shall publish verbatim Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum entitled 'My London Mission, 1912-1914.'"

WESTERN CANADA'S CEREAL CROP ONE OF THE BEST EVER HARVESTED

The cereal crop of Western Canada for 1917 was the most valuable one ever harvested; the returns from all classes of live stock being equally satisfactory. The wool clip was not only greater than in any previous year, but the price obtained was double that of 1916, which in turn was almost double that of the year before.

As was the case in 1915 and 1916, many farmers were able to pay for their land outright with the proceeds of their first year's crop. Further evidence of the prosperity of Western Canada is shown by the fact that one in every twenty of the population is now the owner of an automobile. If the farming community alone is taken it will be found that the proportion of automobile owners is still greater. The bank clearings of the leading cities of Western Canada were consistently higher than they were in the corresponding periods of 1916, and then they were higher than the year preceding. In Winnipeg \$500,000,000 more was cleared in the 11 months ending November 30 than in the same months a year ago.

The entry of the United States into the war has strengthened the bonds between that country and Canada. We are now working together for the same ends. Those who are not fighting are promoting a greater production of foodstuffs. In this connection Western Canada offers a wonderful opportunity. Not only can larger quantities of staple foodstuffs be produced but the cost of production is lower and the remuneration greater than where land is more expensive. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of farm products has doubled during the past three years, there are millions of acres of arable land in Western Canada, which can still be bought at low price.

Keep farm tools and implements. under shelter or keep well painted. Paint is cheap and a "little goes a long way." Keep harness, well filled with oil.

FORTUNATE THE AMERICANS!

Fortunate the Americans in this land of plenty who can find day after day some hardship to endure! Happy the "wheatless-till-harvest" citizens.

Let those who have murmured over mixed breads read this bill of fare:

Breakfast: Acorn coffee, two slices of bread made of rye, sawdust and potato flour.

Dinner: Soup with a small piece of tough beef, coarse turnips and no potatoes.

Supper: Soup again with two slices of bread.

This represents the fare of 15 American prisoners in Germany, according to a Canadian soldier recently escaped from a German prison. These men were captured in a trench raid last October and since then had been marched many miles on these rations.

Our men, said the Canadian who had talked with them, had not received parcels of food like other soldiers. As a result of their treatment they were thin, weak and mentally dazed. In this condition they had been exhibited from village to village as a proof that the American army could not stand against German trained soldiers.

In the lines and behind the lines America is giving daily proof that she can stand against any amount of German training. There is no better evidence of this fighting spirit than the continued response to the Food Administration's wheat saving campaign. The hotel men led off, pledging 500 hotels all over the country; the hotels in Arkansas and hundreds elsewhere followed; then the dining cars and clubs came in. Entire counties have given up their holdings of flour and two states—Idaho and Texas—pledged their willingness to give up wheat if necessary. Total abstainers clubs have been formed in Ohio, and from a Florida town came the wheatless pledge "Until we whip the Kaiser." The General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas, pledged each delegate to go home and enlist in the wheatless ranks the twenty million members of the Federation.

If days and weeks and even months to come are wheatless, let no whiner call himself an American. In this world of heroic suffering, fortunate the Americans who can find some hardship to endure!

North Dakota leads the other states in the war on the common barberry, which the grain rusts need for propagation.

Experiment Station

CARE OF WOOL

It is now time to begin shearing sheep thruout the northwest. The price that will be received for the wool will depend a great deal on how it is sheared, tied, sacked and marketed. Great care should be taken to keep each fleece together while shearing. Each fleece should be tied separately by rolling with the cut surface to the outside. The fleeces should each be tied with paper twine or smooth ordinary twine of any kind that will not ruffle. Do not use binder twine. The fleece should be compressed and tied as tightly as possible. One should secure wool sacks and twine from some wool commission house or manufacturer. Consult your county agent before selling your wool as he may be able to put you in touch with a better market.

DOCKING LAMBS

Thruout the country there is an excellent lamb crop this spring. These lambs whether for market or breeding purposes should all be docked. Docking is simply a means of improving sanitation among sheep and should be done. It is not a painful or injurious operation to a lamb if done at the right time and in the right way. Every lamb should be docked by the time he is two weeks old. The best possible instrument for this purpose is a large pair of sharp pincers which should be heated and the tail cut off while the pincers are hot, leaving a stub not more than an inch long. The use of the hot pincers at the same time is cleanly and checks bleeding more quickly than it can be checked by docking in any other manner. Where such a pair of pincers are not available the tails had far better be cut off with a knife when the lambs are one week or 10 days old rather than to leave them on. Docked lambs sell for at least an average of one-half cent per pound more than lambs with long tails when marketed.

ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS PER ACRE

There are eleven million dollars worth of nitrogen, the most important plant food, in the air over each acre. There are two ways of tapping this wonderful source of wealth. One is by the use of certain expensive machinery which can only be run successfully where cheap power is available. The other method is by raising

certain bacteria that can take this nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil in a condition that the plant can use. These bacteria live on the roots of alfalfa, clover, peas, beans and the other plants of this family. crops if one wants to raise the bacteria that have the power of converting the wonderful source of wealth in the air into available plant food in the soil. The alfalfa, clover, peas and beans, etc., also produce the most nourishing foods for man and beast. Why not grow crops that combine such wonderful properties.

From the Nation's Capital

Richard Hamilton Byrd

President Wilson has come to the rescue of the American farmer, and availing himself of the full powers of the national defense act, has by proclamation, placed under strict government control the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of all farm equipment.

All dealers in these commodities are required by the proclamation to obtain Federal licenses to do business. The Secretary of Agriculture, who is given jurisdiction, is clothed with complete authority to regulate the business and prevent profiteering in the selling of farm implements and equipment to the farmers. Licenses must be obtained on or before June 20.

Licensees must lay bare their books and records to government inspectors, and keep records easy of verification. Such information shall be for the exclusive use of the government, and trade secrets shall not be disclosed to competitors. Licensees will not be permitted to handle farm equipment "on any unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, or discriminatory and unfair, commission, profit or storage charge."

ROOFING

Yes Sir! That's what I sell from my 7 factories direct to you. The BEST roofing made at positively the lowest prices. I am a roofing expert—specializing in Roofing materials and supplies—and I guarantee to save you money. Give you a better roofing and a written guarantee.

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W. E. McCarron

These are 20 Year GUARANTEED ROOFS





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You start a bank account to save money. Put Hassler Shock Absorbers on your Ford for the same reason.



For Ford Cars

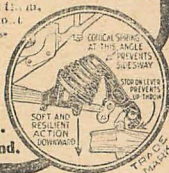
Hassler Shock Absorbers pay one hundred percent interest the first year, and keep it up every year thereafter. They save one-third of your up-keep bills because they reduce wear and tear on the car. They give you more miles per gallon of gasoline because a car that rides easily and smoothly requires less power to propel it. They pay for themselves in increased tire mileage because they take the weight of the car off the tires and cushion it from every jolt and jar. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

Better than any bank account, they give an actual physical comfort to riding that cannot be computed in terms of money.

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Write today for Free Trial Blank and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Write today—NOW.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc.
883 Naomi St., Indianapolis, Ind.



Farm equipment shall not be resold within the trade without justification, and any resale tending to result in higher prices to the retailers or farmers shall "be deemed a wasteful practice." Licensees are prohibited from unreasonably increasing prices, or attempting to monopolize farm equipment, "either locally or generally." Dealers are strictly forbidden to permit wilful deterioration in their stocks, thus causing shortage. Licensees are prohibited, without express sanction from the Secretary of Agriculture from selling to any one who, since the passage of the national defense act, is known to have profited in farm equipment or to have hoarded such commodities, or to have otherwise violated the food control act. Strict prohibition against misleading advertising of equipment, tending by misrepresentation to enhance prices, is provided for.

This action of the President is expected to go a long way toward meeting the complaints of the farmers who, appealed to by the government on patriotic grounds to plant the utmost regardless of slim profits, have found themselves victimized by farm implement trusts and combines that have been found using the war demands on the farms to boost their prices.

Applications for licenses must be filed on prepared forms with the law

department, license division, U. S. Food Administration, upon the recommendation of which department, the Secretary of Agriculture will issue them.

U. S. Not to Control Meat Packing

Possibility of operation of the packing industry for the war is officially squelched in a special report laid before President Wilson this week by representatives of the Food, Labor, and Agricultural departments, and the Federal Trade Commission, who have merely recommended tightening up of the regulations already in effect toward the packing industry.

The commission was asked by the President to investigate to see whether there was need for a "new policy"—perhaps Government control—in connection with the food administration's effort to bring about satisfactory co-operation between the Government, cattle raisers, and the packers.

Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the production and supply of agricultural implements and of the prices farmers are compelled to pay for machinery, is authorized in a resolution introduced by Senator Thompson of Kans., and adopted by the Senate.

Favors Bill to Help Harvest

Opening debate on the administration "food production" bill yesterday, Representative Baer, of North Dakota, predicted a record crop of wheat. He said the nation would have to aid the farmers mobilize labor at harvest time the same as help is given shipyards and munition factories in obtaining employees.

The bill, Representative Baer pointed out, sets a precedent in United States labor arrangements, by offering free railroad fares to farm laborers. The labor and agricultural departments are to cooperate in inducing city laborers in non-essential industries to take jobs in the country.

Five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to pay their fares. Other appropriations are given to study best methods of killing various farm pests and food destroyers, to give expert

Reboring and Grinding of Cylinders

This is the time to fit up your steam engines and gas tractors for the coming season

We can rebores and grind your cylinders, fit new oversize pistons and rings, make and fit new crank pins, straighten shafts, bore and bush gears and clutches or do any kind of machine work. Refue boilers and replace stay bolts. We carry in stock all sizes of stay bolts, patch bolts, bracket bolts, rivets, boiler flues, stay-bolt taps and boiler taps, shafting, shaft hangers, cast iron pulleys, woodsplit pulleys. Write and let us quote prices on any work you have.

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DAKOTA WELDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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instruction in coaxing additional bushels of crops from an acre, for selling seed at cost to the farmer, and for making a general estimate of the country's productive capacity.

"The labor clause in this bill," said Mr. Baer, "virtually adopts the principle of the bill I recently introduced. It will aid the farmers of the nation who have put in the greatest acreage in history, complete their harvest without waste.

"A farmer, his wife and a child may often seed 120 acres of wheat, but when harvest comes, the seed, the labor and all will have been lost if the grain is not garnered. It is the best of judgment to aid the farmers then, just as it is to help the munition makers and shipbuilders keep their plants busy to capacity." He also said that tractors would be of untold importance in stretching the capacity of man power.

Loans to Farmers

About one-ninth of the farm loan business of the United States was done by the federal loan system during its first year of active operation, just closing. A report just issued shows that since the first loans were extended last May 40,451 loans, aggregating \$91,951,000 have been closed. More than 126,000 farmers applied for loans, amounting to \$299,948,000, and loans approved, including those closed, were \$174,858,000. The total agricultural loans made in this country yearly are estimated at about \$800,000,000.

The St. Paul Federal Land Bank did one-sixth of the federal business, and the Spokane bank was a close second.

A firm in Mexico is making alcohol from a plant called sotol, which grows abundantly in northern Mexico, and western Texas. It is said the plant can be gathered at a cost of \$2 to \$5 a ton, and that from a ton of this plant from eighteen to twenty-five gallons of alcohol, 180 proof, can be made.

Home Storage of Vegetables

The War Garden is an activity that should meet the approbation of all, and the growing of vegetables for family use is considered a patriotic duty, but one step further and grow late vegetables to store. Home storage is of importance at all times, but especially so if the price of suitable containers for use in canning and drying is high, as at present. Crops of suitable sorts that mature at a season when they can be preserved by storing should be kept in their natural condition instead of being canned or

dried. Not only is it possible to reduce the cost of the menu materially by growing and storing vegetables for home use, but the satisfaction of having a supply of fresh vegetables near at hand, so that, regardless of markets and winter temperatures, the list may be varied, is something that can not be measured in dollars and cents.

A half-acre garden, if carefully handled, will produce far more vegetables than the average family can consume during the maturing period of the crops. Only a small portion of the garden should be devoted to those vegetables which must be used as soon as they reach maturity. Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, pars-

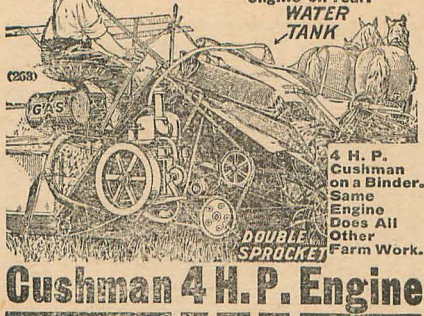
nips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify, and turnips may be stored in their natural condition, and should be grown to the extent of the family needs for storage for winter use. Beans of various kinds, including the Limas, may be stored dry. The successful storage of vegetables is not at all difficult; in fact, good storage facilities already exist in most homes, it being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, a large closet, or other parts of the dwelling, depending upon the character of the product to the stored.

Outdoor banks or pits are used very generally for keeping vegetables. These keep very well in such pits, but it is

Saves 2 Horses

Weights only 167 lbs.

Water tank on front balances engine on rear.



Cushman 4 H.P. Engine

For All Farm Work

The 4 H. P. Cushman is the original and successful Binder Engine. Thousands are in use every harvest—saving horseflesh and saving grain.

It saves a team, because engine operates sickle and all machinery of binder, leaving horses nothing to do but pull binder out of gear; also takes away side draft. Therefore, two horses easily handle 8-foot binder in heavy grain.

It saves the grain, because it runs at uniform, steady speed, putting grain on platform evenly, allowing platform and elevator canvas to deliver it to packers straight, and thus it is tied without loss, saving a large per cent of the natural waste of binder.

It saves the crop in a wet season, because slipping of bull wheel or slowing up of team does not stop the sickle, and it never clogs. You can cut wet grain same as dry.

It saves time because you can move right along all the time in heavy grain without killing the horses, and with no choking of sickle, elevators or packers.

It saves the binder, because it operates at same regular speed all the time—no jerking of machinery by quick stopping and starting of team or when bull wheel drops into a rut. That's what tears a binder to pieces. With a Cushman Engine your binder will last twice as long. Write for book with complete description. CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 881 N. 21st St., Lincoln, Neb.

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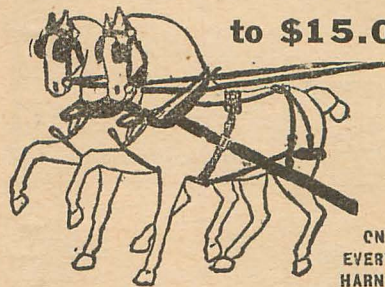
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SEED WHEAT ALSO MILLET SEED

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difficult to get them out in cold weather, so that when a pit is opened it is desirable to remove its entire contents at once. For this reason it is advisable to construct several small pits rather than one large one, and instead of storing each crop in a pit by itself it is better to place a small quantity of several kinds of vegetables in the same pit, so that it will be

necessary to open only one bank to get a supply of all of them. In storing several crops in the same bank it is a good plan to separate them with straw, leaves, or other material. The vegetables from the small pit may be placed temporarily in the storage room in the basement, where they will be easily accessible as needed for the table.

The Department of Agriculture has issued as Farmers' Bulletin 879, a very instructive pamphlet describing methods of constructing storage bins, houses and pits, and the proper procedure to follow in placing vegetables in them.

To Sell New Farm Bonds

The first federal farm loan bonds bearing the new higher interest rate, 5 per cent, will be placed on the market

next week and an active selling campaign will be started to continue until the next liberty loan campaign next fall. It will constitute the first public offering of farm loan bonds since the Treasury began absorbing them from a special fund three months ago. About \$57,000,000 bonds have been bought by the Treasury, in that period.

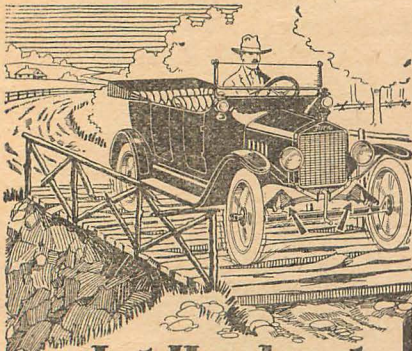
A farm loan board report shows \$85,000,000 have been issued by the twelve federal land banks within the last year, distributed as follows: St. Paul, \$14,500,000; Spokane, \$13,750,000; Omaha, \$11,000,000; Wichita, \$10,750,000; Houston, \$7,250,000; New Orleans, \$5,775,000; Berkeley, \$5,250,000; Louisville, \$4,750,000; St. Louis, \$4,500,000; Columbia, \$5,000,000; Baltimore, \$2,750,000; Springfield, Mass., \$1,750,000.

THE COAL PROBLEM OF 1918 Suggestion by Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield

Every householder, every public utility, and every industrial user of coal engaged in work essential to the prosecution of the war are earnestly advised and urged to place without delay their orders for coal to cover their needs for the 12 months beginning April 1.

During the past 12 months there has been suffering among consumers, and a curtailment of essential production by industries, thru inability to obtain necessary fuel after the beginning of winter. A year ago consumers were led to believe that they might safely withhold their orders until later in the year. They labored under the impression that coal could be bought and secured as well at one time as another. They were told that there was plenty of coal for everybody and that there would be plenty of coal cars to move the coal in also. This advice and its acceptance by consumers was one of the contributing causes to the coal shortage with its consequent suffering among domestic consumers and lessening in production of commodities needed in our war activities.

The Fuel Administration was not then in existence, and did not begin its work until August 23. It was then already too late to undo the harm which had been done. The



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LET Hasslers take you over old bridges as smoothly as over the big iron structure just erected. Float up the approach and skim over the planks without jolt or jar.



For Ford Shock Absorber Cars

Hassler Shock Absorbers bear the weight of the car. They take the kick out of the big jolts and give the leaf springs a chance to absorb what's left. Gently compress for the little jars that usually are passed on to the car and its occupants. Hassler Shock Absorbers also save tires gasoline, prevent vibration, and make your Ford easier to steer, safer to drive and as comfortable as a \$2,000 car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

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If you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Write today—NOW.

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or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15. to \$30. per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2. wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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Fuel Administration would be negligent of its duty to the public if it failed to call attention at this time to the unfortunate results of the mistaken course pursued by the public a year ago, and to warn all consumers in the most emphatic manner possible that a repetition of those results can be avoided only by accepting and acting immediately upon the Fuel Administration's advice, here given—let every consumer of the classes mentioned ascertain his fuel requirements for the coming year. Do this at once. Order sufficient coal to meet those requirements. Place your orders at once. If domestic consumers have not sufficient storage space for the coal they will need, they should enlarge their bins. If public utilities and industries engaged upon Government work have not sufficient storage space, they should at once provide it.

The production of coal in this country is fundamentally a transportation problem. There are enough coal cars and enough locomotives to transport the necessary quantity of coal only if every car and every locomotive is used to its maximum capacity every day in the year. There are enough operatives in the mine to get the coal from the ground, if those operatives can work every day in the year, and if the coal cars and locomotives are available every day. If the coal cars are idle for a week or a month, the result is a loss of a week's or a month's possible coal production. There is no way to make up this loss.

The country needs the greatest utilization of the coal-carrying facilities every week and every month. It has no surplus cars and no surplus locomotives to carry more coal in a succeeding week or in a succeeding month to make up for the failure to use the existing cars and locomotives in a preceding month.

Owing to more favorable weather conditions, a greater quantity of coal can be transported each day from April to November than is possible in each day from November to March. Conditions adverse to coal transportation are sure to exist every winter. Such adverse conditions were unusually severe and long continued in the winter just passed. To an appreciable degree, however, they have existed every winter, and it is the part of folly to suppose they will not be encountered next winter.

There is plenty of coal in the ground to meet every need. This coal can be taken from the ground only in consequence of orders placed with the operators. If those orders are delayed the coal remains where nature has put it. Coal operators have no other storage space for their coal. Even if

such storage space existed it would be of little benefit. The coal might as well remain in the mines as be stored at the mouth of the mines. In either case, to be used it must be transported to the points where needed. Consequently it must be loaded on coal cars, and this is equally necessary whether the coal is taken directly from the mine to the car, or taken from a storage pile at the mine's mouth to the car.

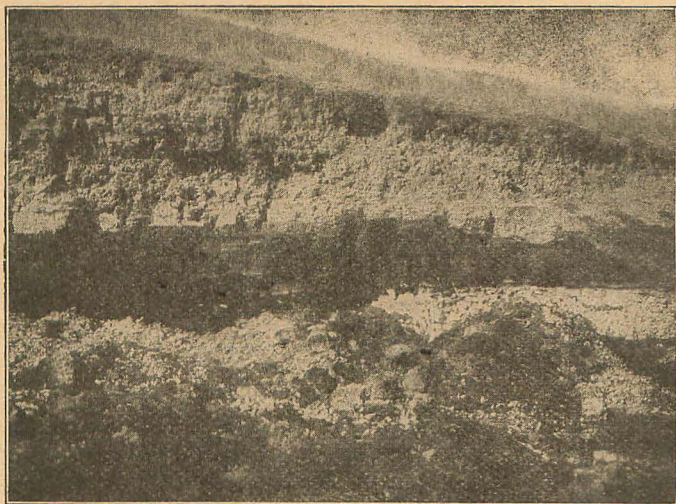
Unless the operators have orders for their coal they can not load the coal cars, nor will the coal cars be placed at their mines. Without orders for coal the operators cannot ship it, for they can give no directions where it should be taken.

With the exception of limited storage capacity in retail dealers' yards, there are only three places where coal can be kept. First, in the ground, where it has always been, and where it must remain until mined and loaded

ultimate shortage. The pipe can carry no more than its maximum capacity per day.

Inconvenience of paying for coal in the spring or summer, when it will not be needed until autumn or winter, should not influence any consumer to delay placing his order and securing his supply. It is far wiser to borrow money in the spring to pay for one's coal than to wait until autumn or winter, when, if the coal has not been mined and shipped, money can not procure it.

The Fuel Administration, thru the State fuel administrators and local committees, is prepared in every reasonable way to aid public utilities, essential industries, retail dealers, and domestic consumers in placing their orders and in securing assurance of a sufficient supply of fuel. All these Governmental agencies, however, are powerless if the consumers themselves fail to act. Again, therefore, the



North Dakota's Coal Supply is Almost Limitless.

into cars. Second, in the cars themselves, where, unless those cars are promptly moved to their destination and unloaded, it is a hindrance to transportation, blocking up tracks and yards already overtaxed and sadly needed for transportation of other commodities. Third, in the coal bins of domestic consumers, and in the coal piles of industrial users. The value of coal as fuel begins only when it reaches the third place.

The fuel problem is to get the coal from the first place of deposit to the final place of deposit with as little delay as possible, and in as steady and continuous a stream as circumstances will permit. The railroads may be compared to a water pipe, which needs to run full all the time to carry the necessary amount of water to its destination. If that water is shut off for any appreciable time, it means an

Fuel Administration urges every consumer to place his orders immediately. This should ordinarily be done thru the medium of supply, upon which the consumer has relied in the past. If this course is followed it may be hoped that the suffering and loss of the past winter will not be repeated. If it is not done, consumers will have themselves to blame.

Convert your family to wheatless bread then spread the gospel to your neighbors. Share with them your knowledge and your enthusiasm. Form a wheat-saving circle and report to your State Food Administrator the bushels of wheat saved. A bushel of wheat equals 44.4 pounds of flour. How long does it take your family to save a bushel of wheat for the soldiers, the Allies, and Belgium?

North Dakota Farmer

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H. O. WERNER

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money order, or stamps if it will accommodate

Vol. 19 May-June, 1918 No. 12

NEW MANAGEMENT, NEW HOME

This number completes the nineteenth volume, of which sixteen have been issued from the Lisbon office; but hereafter the North Dakota Farmer will be published by the Wigham Publishing Company, of Fargo, who have purchased the publication. The writer has striven the past sixteen years to be of service to the farm homes of this and the adjacent states, adhering always to a high standard in both the editorial and the advertising departments. Now the stern exigencies of the war compel him to cease publishing the Farmer, since five members of the force have volunteered—three sons, Harrison G. Crocker, Clarence P. Crocker and Earl M. Crocker, and two pressmen, Archie Reed and Billie Carlson. May these men be as faithful in the service of their country as they have been for the farming interests of this section. We trust you will continue to give your hearty support to the North Dakota Farmer under its new management and in its enlarged form.

We can not close without paying tribute to President Ladd, and the faculty of the A. C., who have given as freely of their writings as the writer and his family of their time and money to help make better farm homes, and that without vilifying their fellowmen or debasing themselves and all connected with the paper by inciting class hatred, the harbinger of anarchy. We've advocated for many years the cooperation of the farmers by the farmers and for the farmers. We believe ultimately they will come to their own, and then our little effort will not have been in vain.

To make cooperative marketing profitable the members of the association must have faith in the enterprise, must lay aside petty jealousies, and must live up to a contract even if it result in loss.

Would you help win the war, put 8 o's inside.

Waste and Extravagance, insidious allies of the Kaiser, are gradually being gassed.

Place your orders for binder twine early. Give the machine man a chance to order an adequate supply for the harvest.

Of the 80,000 laborers required to harvest the Kansas crop, 10,000 are promised by the commercial organizations of Kansas City. There's co-operation for you.

Don't forget the silo in the desperate struggle for a bumper crop of small grains. Plant a few more acres than are needed to fill the silo, for tornadoes and droughts have been known in this section.

Experiments with the small-mouthed milkpail in contrast with the wide-mouthed pail have clearly shown that there are fully 25% fewer bacteria per cubic centimeter in the milk of the small-mouthed pail, to say nothing of the smaller amount of filth.

In France fifty per cent of the total energy of the people is said to go into military effort. Hardships, hunger, sorrow—all suffering is excused with the explanation, "It is the war." This is the kind of spirit needed in every American home.

From one to ten per cent of the grain is wasted each year thru carelessness and inefficiency of threshing machines. This loss, together with that occasioned by the careless handling of bundles amounts to about 25,000,000 bushels every year. Watch the shocker and the thresher.

Coal Week has been selected by the U. S. Fuel Administrator, the period between June 3 to June 8. Join with your dealer in making this week's drive a success. Order your winter supply at once. The miner depends upon you, for without orders the mines lie idle.

The price of bread thruout the United States is today nearly one-third less than it was in July, 1917, the month before the Food Bill was signed, and less than one-third more than the pre-war price, altho the farmer is getting a price for his wheat that is more than double the normal, pre-war average. This is the result of the elimination of speculation—a good result could have been attained in no other way than by government control.

From September 30 to October 6, the ninth annual Dairy Cattle Congress will be held at Waterloo, Ia. Every indication points to the greatest exhibition ever held there. Here will be exhibited the latest devices in labor-saving machinery, and here will be met the best authorities on dairying subjects. Plan to be present.

"Feeding dead animals to hogs should be a criminal offense," says Dr. G. S. Weaver, S. D. State College Extension Division. "Hogs may contract many diseases from eating carcasses. Don't take any chances." Perhaps now that the price of pork is so high the hog will be treated as his present dignified position should warrant.

Here is a shot from the firing line: "Be it resolved that we, the delegates to the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled to consider in what ways we can best serve our country and our Allies, do voluntarily pledge ourselves to consume no wheat or wheat products until the next harvest or about September 1.

The farmer who feeds his crops to livestock and who carefully saves and returns the manure to the soil retains on his farm a large portion of the fertility originally removed by the crops. He also has the chance of a double profit, receiving the value of his crops thru the sale of livestock and livestock products and at the same time retaining the crop constituents on the farm as fertilizer. This is the reason why livestock farming pays better than crop farming in the long run. A livestock farm retains its fertility and productiveness.

Few have been more surprised and pleased than the food administration with the large shipments of wheat to the Allies. These exports have been made possible thru conservation in consumption at home, to a very large extent voluntary. A total of 9,124,412 bushels of wheat and wheat products alone went from the United States in April, while 12,910,659 bushels were transported in March. The total exports of wheat and wheat products from July 1 to May were 110,000,000 bushels. As Mr. Hoover points out, some idea of the benefits accruing from voluntary conservation is gained when it is remembered that the best expert opinion placed the available exportable surplus of wheat from the last harvest variously at from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, provided domestic consumption had been carried on at the accustomed rate.

Livestock Department

FARM AND STOCK NOTES

N. J. Shepherd

Slow and careful drivers make large horses.

Change of feed occasionally serves as an appetizer.

With all stock irregular feeding disturbs and deranges the organs of digestion and assimilation.

The older and heavier an animal is the larger must be its ration of support.

The young sow proves her future ability by the way she handles her first litter.

If the ground is kept well occupied with other crops, weeds will give much less trouble.

The most economical man is the one who spends the most money to the best purpose.

Before commencing to milk, always have the hands dry and clean. Milking with wet hands is a filthy habit.

Beware of salt that does not dissolve readily. It is liable to remain undissolved and make the butter gritty.

Strain the milk as soon as possible after it is drawn so as to keep the amount of dissolved filth at the minimum.

If you are running a butter dairy see that the cows give milk rich in butterfat and that the fat is in large globules, so that it will readily separate from the milk.

Always breed from a thoroughbred boar of good constitution and vigor—his vigor should always be in excess of that of the sow. He should be a rapid grower, a good feeder and of good disposition.

The cow's stomach is not a complete strainer that separates all good from all bad; and all kinds of food and drink cannot be given to a cow with full expectation that she can from it give an absolutely pure milk.

When the intrinsic value of a horse is over-estimated mistakes are liable to be made, offers that are really all that the animal is worth are refused and in the end the amount that might have been obtained is not realized.

The pig that is to be marketed profitably at from six to eight months

must not be allowed from any cause to stop growing, for if it does the loss is not confined to the days of unthrift but all of the food consumed after is likely to give less profit.

A heavy, well-proportioned draft horse with plenty of spirit in him and style enough about him to show off will present a more attractive appearance than any light or small horse could. Everything else being equal the showy horse will find ten admirers to where the slender, sleepy, horse will find one.

Nothing is more discouraging than to start in on a fast ripening harvest and have the binder fail you simply because the precaution has not been

WOOL

Growers and Buyers

Get full information regarding maximum prices on wool paid by the

United States Government

Highest prices paid **only** when wool is shipped to Central market.

In order to keep posted regarding the maximum price and other **necessary** information, your name must be on our mailing list.

52 Years of Satisfying Shippers Is Our Record

Write us today. Price lists, and shipping tags, etc., will be sent **FREE**. Just a postal will do.

S. SILBERMAN & SONS
"World's Greatest Wool House"
1193 W. 35th St. Chicago, Ill.

taken to make repairs before the harvest season. Why not overhaul the machinery now while there is a little respite.

FOR SALE

Holstein and Guernsey calves, 15-16ths pure, 5 weeks old, best in Wisconsin, \$25.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Also registered bull calves \$45.00 each. Write or send orders to
EDGEWOOD FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Cogswell, N. D.

Will quote you special prices at any time on Angus Cattle, Feeding and Breeding Sheep, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wolf Hounds, Collies, Rat, Bird Dogs and other breeds, Angora Cats. All varieties of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, rabbits, ferrets. Pets. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers.

Bixby's Red Polls

My herd is headed by Rolland, whose sire, Teddy's Charnier, was senior and grand champion bull, also whose dam, Suzie 2nd, was senior and grand champion cow at the 1917 Chicago International Stock Show. My former herd bull was J. D. Merryweather, No. 24396, was the son of J. D. Millie, A. R. Grand Champion cow at Minnesota and Montana, in the 1915 show and won the milk and butter contest, with a butterfat record of 750 pounds.

J. S. BIXBY, LISBON, N. D.

POLL DURHAM AND SHORTHORN BULLS

The Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm has some good Poll Durham and Shorthorn Bulls for sale.
H. A. Strutz, Proprietor, Thompson, N. D.

Our consignment to the Lake Forest Sale May 16th, consists of Starlight's Excelsior of Jean Du Luth Farm, 31 times a champion at three years old. He is a splendid proven sire, a May Rose bull, and a half brother to the class leader Coronet. We guarantee him sound.
Jean Du Luth Farm, Inc., Nickerson, Minn.

Northwestern Thorobred AIRDALE KENNELS

HUNTER, - NORTH DAKOTA
Rev. O. L. Anthony, Proprietor
DOGS & PUPPIES FOR SALE REASONABLE

Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE to buy

Shetland Ponies

FOR THE CHILDREN

Write your wants to

DR. J. A H Winsloe COOPERSTOWN, N. D.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

1,000,000 LBS. WOOL

Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Fleece Wool

All wool received will be graded, valued by us to comply with the U. S. regulations. Consignments solicited. Prompt cash returns guaranteed. Montana wool handled on consignments only. We are approved dealers, and Minneapolis, like Chicago and Boston, is a U. S. approved wool center. Ship your wool to us. Get cash quick. Write for price list.

ANDERSCH BROS. 411-419 MAIN STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

RAISE GOOD CALVES

Right now is the time to raise good dairy calves and the best in Southern Wisconsin can be obtained for the next two months of Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., O. Coburn, Mgr. They run mostly 31-32nds pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, and have both Holstein and Guernseys. This farm has supplied many of the good dairy farms in the west with stock and recently shipped to Mont., Nevada, North Dakota and Nebraska. Write them for particulars. Adv.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

One Cent a Word

Small advertisements will be classified under appropriate headings at the low price of one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany all orders. Each initial or number must count as one word TRY IT HERE.

FOR SALE. Pedigreed Airdales, 3 months old, \$15.00 each. The best all-round dogs living. For stock, sporting, or watch dogs, buy an Airdale. Lock Box 214, Hunter, N. Dak.

TEACHERS WANTED for all kinds of positions. Free enrollment. Send for blanks. School officials supplied with competent teachers. Write for list of candidates. Eastern Educational Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

We offer choice registered **POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale.
R. E. STRUTZ - BISMARCK, N. D.

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Avon Superior No. 433060 heads the herd **Knight & Newton Bros., Grandin, N. D.**

Knightdale Shorthorns. Avon Superior head our herd. We have bulls of serviceable age for sale—red, roans and white's. Write or visit us. **KNIGHT & NEWTON BROS., Grandin, N. D.**

RESTAURANT FOR SALE. Good paying proposition for right party. Reason for selling is, that claim demands our attention. Write or call on, **Mrs. John Leibach, Westby, Mont., Bx281**

SELL "America We Love." Great patriotic picture. Mr. Noyes, of Maine, made \$10 one evening. You can do the same. Large 16-20 sample prepaid only 10c. Sells for 25c. Cost only 5c each to you in 100 lots—your profit \$20.00 on each 100 sold. **Clement Moore Publisher, New Egypt, N. J.**

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

FREE CATALOG KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time.
Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D.

FOXES WANTED. 100 Young Reds and Old Ones. **Ross Brown McFal, Ala.**

POTATO SEED. Your chance of life time to get started in pure bred state certified potatoes with cheap seed. We have Certified Green Mountains and Rural New Yorkers from 30-acre fields averaging 350 bushels to acre. Car lots or less—Small lots \$1.25 bushel. Wire for car lot price. **Rush County Potato Grower's Association, G. M. Householder-Ladysmith, EWisc.**

WANTED: To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. **C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. **D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.**

30 DIFFERENT MAGAZINES. All late issues. Yours for only 25 cts. prepaid. Great help in teaching Satisfaction guaranteed. **Eastern Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.**

THE PRAYER OF A CONTENTED COW

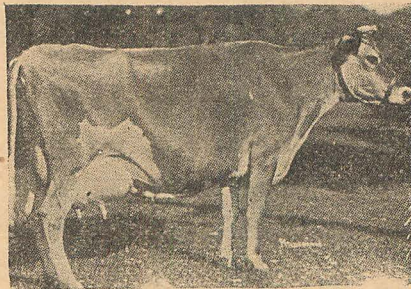
By Elbridge A. Stuart

I am a milk machine.

I ask only for proper food and care and I will produce rich, pure, sweet milk.

The more care given me, the more and better milk I can and will produce. I want to do it because it is my life's work.

Please remember, dear master, I must work 24 hours each day that I can produce milk, both night and morning. In order to produce the maximum efficiency, I must work under favorable conditions.



I must have good food from rich pastures.

I must have pure water and I must have plenty of fresh air. I must not be compelled to stand out in the rain or in the boiling hot sun.

Do not tie my head so that I cannot protect myself from the pesky flies, and so I cannot lie down and rest with ease and comfort. If I must be tied in a stall, wash and brush me regularly, so that foreign dust and dirt will not get into my milk. Please look after my hoofs and keep them healthy.

Please do not swear at me and do not strike me.

I like to be petted often.

Kind words also will help make me happy and contented.

MANIKOWSKE FARM SELECTED

The State Dairy Commissioner has given the Manikowske Farm, of Mooreton, N. D., full charge of a registered Holstein heifer. It is the plan of Mr. J. J. Osterhaus State Dairy Commissioner to place this registered heifer into one of the best Holstein herds of the state, so that a creditable official seven and thirty-day record might be made on her.

The showing the Manikowske Farm Calf Herd made at the 1916 State Fair and the splendid heifers which are being developed into official seven and thirty-day record heifers gives

Mr. J. J. Osterhaus great confidence in the good work which Wallace Manikowske and his herdsman have been doing.

WATCH THE FARM SEPARATOR

Is the separator running all right? If not, it should be looked after at once. L. W. Morley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture offers the following suggestions on operating the separator. Be sure that the machine is level and securely fastened to a firm foundation. Remember that the speed of the separator is an important factor in its efficiency. If the crank is turned too slowly an excessive amount of fat will be left in the skim milk. The milk should not be allowed to enter the machine until full speed is attained.

A temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit is best for separation. If milk is cold when separated there is too much loss of fat. If the milk becomes cold it may be warmed by placing the can of milk in hot water. It is preferable, however, to separate the milk soon after it is drawn and before it becomes cold.

The separator should be kept clean if the highest efficiency of the machine, and the best product is to be obtained. At the end of each separation flush out the bowl by pouring into the supply can about two quarts of luke warm water. The parts may then be washed with warm water and then rinsed in scalding water after which they should be allowed to dry.

INCREASING EFFICIENCY BY ALTERNATING TEAMS

Hurdcroft Farm Reports the following interesting illustration of the amount of work it is possible to do by using heavy teams and alternating teams during the rush season. This information was contained in recent letters to the Percheron Society of America.

"I may say that we have just finished seeding 170 acres of oats in three and one-half days' time, with one drill and eight registered Percheron mares. One set of four mares started at daybreak and worked until noon, being replaced by the other four, which stuck to the job until dark. As we always seed down our small grain land to timothy and clover, you will see that we have two years' crops from the one operation, off from 170 acres. We are thru with that piece of land until harvest time this year and haying next season. Before the hay is put up next year we hope to have sixteen colts out of those eight


mares. They are all due shortly to the service of Koilacia and, if they live up to past standards, the same operation will be repeated about this time next season.

"We have a 10½ ft. Superior Drill, which four good mares will handle nicely at a good stiff walk. We found we were doing an average of approximately three acres an hour, or between 45 and 50 acres in a sixteen hour day. Where the field was half a mile long, we would make the round trip in 20 minutes, seeding about 1½ acres each round.

The first set of mares would go on at daylight, the second set relieving them at noon and going until dark. Will say three of the mares weighed better than a ton, the other five between 1800 lbs. and a ton. They were all good walkers and seemed to handle the big drill with ease. Three of the mares have just dropped good, strong colts and the others are due shortly.

We started in to do a whirlwind job and to do it good, and we accomplished this in 3½ days, or, to be ex-

"The SHEPHERD'S FRIEND & GUIDE"
SENT FREE



distributing point, "The House," acting directly for it. We will, hereafter, handle for the Government direct paying shippers Full Net Prices, and Charging NO COMMISSION, as the Government pays us for handling. You will get all your wool is worth if you ship to us. **We Want 5,000,000 Lbs.** where till you hear from us. Write for particulars. Wool bags sent on request. Money loaned at 5 per cent. Ref. Any bank. Send name and address for BOOK right away.

WEIL BROS. & CO., Box 66, FORT WAYNE, IND.
Capital, \$1,000,000.00, Paid

THIS IS OUR BOOK
worth many dollars. We send it free. Also, with pleasure, we announce that **The United States Government** has made **Fort Wayne, a** **Wool**

in this locality. The book just received is profusely illustrated, pictures showing a number of different breeds that thrive in the northwest.

The Northern Pacific Railway will be glad to send a copy of "Feeding and Care of Sheep" to those who may wish them. Address, St. Paul.

Organize to Improve Soils. In connection with the soil analysis work by the Wisconsin Agricultural Col-

WORLD'S BEST BY ACTUAL TEST



"IOWA"
CREAM SEPARATOR

outskimmed all competing separators. These Official tests and other skimming tests made by leading Agricultural Colleges, prove that the "IOWA" Cream Separator skims closest. The "IOWA" is the only separator with the famous, patented

CURVED DISC BOWL

the World's closest skimming device. Send for free book "FACTS"—tells results of skimming tests and shows how the "IOWA" increases cream checks by stopping your butterfat losses. Before you buy, see and try the "IOWA." Write today.

PATENTED CURVED DISC

ASSOCIATED MFRS. CO.
613 Mullan Ave. Waterloo, Ia.



act, in 58 hours. We think this is some record for others to shoot at."

NEW SHEEP BOOK GIVES GOOD HINTS

Any farmer who has sheep on his place will be interested in a new book just issued by the Northern Pacific Railway entitled "Feeding and Care of Sheep." A copy has just reached this office and contains much valuable information for sheep raising.

Prof. D. E. Willard, author, is an old-time sheep man and his experiences are given to the men connected with this important industry in order that more and sturdier species raised

lege, an organization called the Soil Improvement Association has been formed with the object of improving, developing and maintaining soil fertility. The Soils Department of the college is glad to co-operate with farmers anywhere in the state who desire to organize clubs and have their soil tested. The Wisconsin plan is recommended for adoption in other states.

"Millions of acres of farm land are being held out of use and other millions of acres are being cultivated on a wasteful and inefficient basis," says Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture. This is due large-

ly to land ownership by speculators who are holding the land at high prices, based not upon what the land will earn but on an expectancy of what it will be worth in the future. The result is that actual farmers cannot afford to own this land and much of it remains idle or in the hands of tenants.

The Department of Agriculture is protecting the farmer against the wiles of the Hog Cholera quack. Sixty-two cases of so-called cholera cure have been seized in Iowa and North Carolina. Cholera is bad enough but the fakirs are a pestilence.



Poultry Department



CHICKENS

Keep the nests clean. Provide one nest for every four hens.

Gather eggs twice daily.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.

Market the eggs at least twice a week.

Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

This hen robs your egg basket:

The hen that freezes her comb and feet. The hen that is allowed to wade around in the snow and cold mud of winter.

With a pair of scissors, clip the web or plumed portion close to the quill of each primary. Repeat the operation on the other wing.

Give a hen plenty of water.

Advantages of Caponizing: A larger and heavier bird at killing time, a sweeter and finer flavored meat, a much higher selling price, a low production cost, a quieter disposition.

Caponizing can be performed when fowl is as old as five months. It is better done earlier.

The operation is so simple that a child can learn to do it and the danger



ENLISTED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

The hen that roosts where the snow and sleet drift in on her back.

The hen that is jammed into quarters that are too close, lacking in ventilation.

The hen that is fed on a corn ration alone during the winter.

Get rid of chickens with long toe nails; the long or crow headed hens; and the hens that stay on the roosts.

When it becomes necessary to confine the hens in cold weather, provide a thick litter of straw or leaves for them to scratch in.

The pullets will do better if they are separated from the older ones.

Chickens closely confined, don't get enough bugs. A flock that has free range should be given grain at night.

If it becomes necessary to restrain the high fliers in the flock, take the bird between your knees and spread the feathers of a wing wide open.

of loss is slight. Birds seem to suffer scarcely at all.

Large yellow skinned breeds make the best capons, Brahmas, Cochins, Rocks and White Wyandottes.

TURKEY BREEDING

Hens are in profit until five years of age.

Gobblers should be changed every year.

Hens must not be allowed to become too fat before the breeding season.

If the gobbler is too fat, infertile eggs result.

It is estimated that a breeding flock of six turkeys should produce 75 to 100 young.

Two-year-old toms to four-year-old hens make the best breeders.

It is a noted fact that if the gobbler is present when the first clutch of eggs is laid, the second clutch will be fertile without his presence.

Turkey hens for breeding purposes should be strong, healthy and of medium size.

Never use either toms or hens for breeding purposes that are under one year old.

Avoid inbreeding.

Fifteen turkey hens can be mated to a vigorous tom.

If 25 or 30 hens are kept they should be in two flocks.

A good, quiet hen should be allowed to bring her hatch off unmolested. If she seems restless, it is best to remove the turks as they hatch.

TURKEYS

Turkeys are exceedingly delicate for the first two or three months of their lives and require warmth, cleanliness, exercise and proper feed.

Nothing worse for a baby turk than chilling.

Baby turks must have an abundance of walking or running about to give their systems the capacity to assimilate properly large quantities of food.

If the weather is warm and dry the babies can be safely left out all night, but if it is rainy they should have protection.

It is a good plan to confine the turkey hen to a coop and allow the poults to run in and out.

Clip one of the turkey's wings in the winter and she will take to the hen house to roost.

About nesting time, place the turkeys in a yard with a fence high enough to confine them. Place several barrels about with their openings turned so the turkeys can enter them unobserved.

Arrange the turkey lot and keep the grass mown closely so the sun can dry the dew and the turks can be turned out that much earlier.

In catching turkeys, avoid rough handling.

In dressing, turkeys shrink about a third.

Turkeys that have a wide range are not fat at first, but they have large frames and are in good condition to lay on fat before the holidays.

CHICKS

The eggs laid early are stronger germed than those laid later on and therefore produce chicks with more vitality.

Lice and mites are less active in early spring than later on in the season.

The cockerels from the early hatchings are ready for the market when prices soar.

If brooder chicks show signs of leg weakness, let them get out of doors as soon as possible.

Be sure that all growing chicks have all the room they need at night to be comfortable. If not you will eventually find many of them deformed with crooked breasts or keel bones.

The chicks should be taught roosting as soon as possible—the sooner the better.

Remove chicks whose toes have been picked, from the rest of the flock. Dip their feet in iodine and keep them isolated until the smell of blood has disappeared. Feed the flock raw meat, raw fish or ground bone.

Teach chicks to heed call, so you can get them into poultry house with a pan of feed when a storm approaches.

TESTING THE EGGS

A good homemade egg tester or candler can be made from a large shoe box or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp, by removing an end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a common kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape. An infertile egg, when held before the small hole with the lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions if the embryo is living. If dead, if the egg has been incubated for at least 36 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood. The testing should be done in a dark room.

SUGGESTIONS

To rid the poultry house of mites, spray the pen, the roosts, and the dropping boards with kerosene or crude petroleum at least once a week from the time warm weather sets in in the spring until cold weather comes in the fall. Those having lime and

sulphur compound could use it to good advantage for destroying lice and mites in the poultry house.

Market all cockerels, except those intended for breeding purposes, as soon as they attain broiler size, for they will pay a larger profit at that time than if held until fall when the market becomes overcrowded.

Strictly adhere to the following rules in handling poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications will undoubtedly be of some assistance and will be sent free upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Farmers' Bulletin 22. The Feeding of Farm Animals.; Farmers' Bulletin 51. Standard Varieties of Chickens; Farmers' Bulletin 177. Squab Raising; Farmers' Bulletin 200. Turkeys; Farmers' Bulletin 234. The Guinea Fowl; Farmers' Bulletin 236. Incubation and Incubators; Farmers' Bulletin 287. Poultry Management; Farmers' Bulletin 357. Methods of Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.; Farmers' Bulletin 374. Experiment Station Work. (Colony Houses.); Farmers' Bulletin 390. Pheasant Raising in the United States; Bureau of Animal Industry Bulletin 141. The Improvement of the Farm Egg; Bureau of Animal Industry Circular 176. A System of Poultry Accounting; Bureau of Animal Industry Circular 206. Hints to Poultry Raisers.

Do not attempt to do too much the first year you go into the poultry business. Don't raise a lot of chicks and give them half-hearted attention, but raise a few choice ones and give plenty of time to the work. You may want to start on a big scale; and with a great number of breeds; but if you will be a little conservative it will be for your own good later on.

Until they are well grown, chickens of different ages should not be housed and fed together, as the older ones crowd out the others.

An open shed for the hen and her chicks should be available in the summer time as a refuge from wind and rain.

Keep on good terms with the hens.

Pick one up occasionally just to show them that your presence does not always mean slaughter.

It seldom pays to doctor or bother much with a sick or ailing hen—if she gets well she will eat all the profit off before vigorous enough to lay well again.

The cockerel that crows first in the spring will mature early and generally makes a strong breeder. If of the right stock, keep him.

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order.

Make the chicken coop cat- and rat-proof.

A good type of wall nest is one having a removable board in front to allow for easy cleaning.

Two-by-fours make better roosts than round poles. Put the four-inch surface up. Hens rest on their breast bones instead of their legs, and they will not get crooked from resting on two-by-fours.

A dry chick mash for hopper feeding is made as follows: Bran 2 pounds, shorts 2 pounds and beef scrap one-half pound.

Overfeeding chicks is more dangerous than underfeeding. Avoid wet, sloppy mashes. Make mash feeds so dry, they crumble easily.

Poultry appreciate a variety of grains and should never be confined to but one or two.

Fowls should be fed as soon as they get down from the roosts in the morning.

POULTRY MAGAZINES

Send for my 1918 Catalog and save money.

W. G. Crocker - Lisbon, N. D.

Rose Comb Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. Winnings and Price List, Free.

HENRY H. HIRSCHY
Lisbon, : : North Dakota

Hatching Eggs from flock of selected Pure Bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Uniform in size and color. All the time layers. \$7.00 per 100; \$1.50 per 15; postage, prepaid. Mrs. Lydia Skeels, Westby, Mont.

White and Columbia Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and S. C. White Leghorns Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 27, Hammononton New Jersey.

Quality White Rocks

Hatching Eggs and Stock in season. We have the Best. O. A. Barton, Valley City, N. D.

Advertise
Your Breed of Poultry
It Will Pay You

School and Home

AMERICAN MOTHERS, UNCLE SAM IS DEPENDING ON YOU! ARE YOUR CHILDREN WELL FED?

By Mrs. Max West

The weighing and measuring test of children under school age, now going forward in connection with Children's Year, will afford American mothers a splendid opportunity to take part in the campaign to save 100,000 lives. When a child is found to be notably



For Such As This.

below the average in his development it may mean in many cases that he is not sufficiently nourished, either from actual lack of food, or because his food is badly chosen, or because he has been allowed to fall into bad eating habits.

A recent report by Dr. Josephine Baker, Chief of the Division of Hygiene, of the city of New York, says that 90,000 school children in that city are distinctly undernourished, 30,000 more are in need of medical attention, while still thousands more are in such a state of health that they will easily slip over into undernourishment if present conditions continue. It is impossible to do much to correct in adults the results of malnutrition in childhood, but there are about ten million children under five years of age in American homes today who can be prevented from making such a showing as they shall come on to maturity. These undernourished school children began, in many cases, by being undernourished in the years while they were yet at home, when the results might, perhaps, have been prevented if the mother had understood what was taking place.

Children must have plenty to eat.

Adults can get along for some time, if necessary, on noticeably restricted diets without serious impairment of health, but children can not draw on their reserves in this way without detriment to their growth and vigor. Children from two to six years should have three good meals a day, the heaviest one being in the middle of the day. Their day's food should include plenty of milk, not less than one and one-half pints—skim milk may be used if butter is given also—plenty of cereals and green vegetables, particularly leaf vegetables, such as spinach. It is desirable also to have a more varied diet and to include sugar, fruits, eggs, and meats, with fish and fowl, in the daily meals. Information regarding these matters will be furnished to mothers if they will write to the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Where the conditions are such that children are suffering from actual lack of food, the community must deal with the problem and apply to it such solution as may best fit local conditions.

In a great many cases, malnutrition is due not to lack of food but to a badly chosen diet. In this group of cases the remedy lies chiefly in educating mothers in the better selection

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM MEANS EXTRA PRODUCTIVE WORKING HOURS.

How many working hours per year are necessary to keep your farm up to its normal production?

If it is an average sized farm—140 acres—it will require from 7000 to 8000 hours for three workers—the owner or manager, hired man and the farmer's wife.

If it is your desire and purpose to increase the production on your farm, it will be necessary to increase the number of working hours, or to make some of these hours "count" for more than they would ordinarily.

Or it may be you are finding it necessary to get along without the hired man, as many others are doing. That means a reduction of some 2300 to 2500 working hours (not counting the hired man for the full year) and production must be lowered or again some way must be found to make the hours "count" for more than usual.

One of the most modern aids to the farmer and his household is electricity. In most instances this is secured from a private electric plant installed on the farmer's own premises, because most farm homes are beyond the reach of the central power station.

Usually the farmer secures an electric plant with the idea of getting most of the benefit from the electric light. And it is a very considerable benefit for aside from the pleasure and satisfaction of having the most modern form of home-lighting, there is a



America's Great Need Today—Healthy Children.

and preparation of the food of their children. One proposal of the working program of the Children's Year is that classes shall be established which will give mothers practical information as to the sort of food their children need, and how to prepare it.

Such classes may be undertaken in connection with schools, particularly summer schools, or by the community, as part of the Children's Year Campaign.

considerable saving of time and labor about the house and barn when the kerosene lamps and lantern are put away and light is obtained just by turning a switch. If this saving is only one-half hour a day, that is 180 hours a year saved, to be added to the productive working time.

It is in the use of electric power, however, that the most striking ex-

amples of time and labor saving are found.

Take the churn, cream separator, washing machine, with an electric motor there will be a saving, on the average, of from two and one-half to three and one-half hours a week from each of these machines. They can all be run by the same small portable motor and nine hours a week, let us say, can be saved for necessary hand labor. Nine hours a week are 468 hours more a year to be devoted to productive work.

Then there are machines used occasionally, like the grindstone, the fanning mill, horse clippers or sheep-shears, sausage grinder and others that the farmer will be able to operate, the saving from which would easily total another 100 hours a year.

One of the most striking instances of time and labor saving is found where a water pressure system is operated by means of an electric motor. This is an absolutely automatic system, in which the motor runs when the pressure in the tank goes down and in which water is maintained at a pressure sufficient to force water thru pipes to faucets all about the premises.

Thus one can have water piped for complete household service, kitchen, bath and laundry, without any of the laborious pumping and carrying, for watering the stock without any pumping, for fire protection, for all the many uses that one finds for water about the farm, all this with every bit of the ease and convenience that are enjoyed in any modern city property.

For the average farm there is a possible time and labor saving of two hours a day where a modern water system electrically operated is used. Two hours a day is another 730 hours a year to be added to our annual saving.

There are other ways of saving about the farm home by means of the use of electricity, such as electric heat for the flat iron on ironing day, the operation of little grinders and the like, but the total of the items mentioned runs up to surprising figures—1743 hours a year.

Over seventeen hundred hours to be added to the productive working time on the average farm; equal to three-fourths of the time of a hired man for the seven or eight months he is actively employed on the farm.

When you get your newspaper you look with tremendous interest to see what our boys are doing "Over There." Wouldn't it discourage you to get the idea that they were not doing everything they could to insure victory?

If they are to be kept in the full flush of hope and courage, they must know that all our resources are being employed as never before in their behalf. They must not have any reason to feel that the folks back home are failing in any particular to hold up their hands, to keep them fed and clothed and in every way supported in this time of their sacrifice.

The farmer who knows that the employment of modern equipment, driven by electricity can add seventeen hundred working hours to the time now available on a farm, certainly owes it to himself and to our soldiers to make a thoro investigation and find out just what electricity would do to make the hours "count" more for him and to increase the production on his farm.

WATER IN THE HOUSE

The following extract from the Farm Bulletin issued by the Wyoming Extension Department may have some points of interest to North Dakotans.

The first week in December was spent on a trip with the Farmers' Institute workers in Fremont County. Each field trip has its own surprises to those of us who are fortunate enough to have the chance to make long trips away from the towns. The greatest surprise of this trip was found thru reports of the women who had read the articles on Water in the Home in the Home Department of the Farm Bulletin. Again and again women came to our meetings with figures of surveys they had made of their own homes, showing how far they walk each year and how much water they carry.

During the lecture on "Do We Need Water in Our Homes?" a woman rose and said: "Will you just let me say something? I rode twenty miles on horseback to get to this meeting. I came to say that your figures are not true to some of our conditions. One bucket of water or two buckets of water is nothing. Why that report is not one-half strong enough. I have two five-gallon oil cans I carry. Then again, seventy feet as your report says is nothing. I carry my water one hundred yards. At that my conditions are far better than my neighbor. She has no water at all. Her dishes and clothes are carried to my house to be washed. The Farm Bulletin is helping many women, but I just want you to write more and make your articles stronger. The funny part of our whole situation, if there is a funny part to such drudgery is that my husband and I could just as well have built our cabin

below the spring as above it, if we had only stopped to think about water in the house, but we built the house first and put the barn near the spring. The cattle have water, but I don't. If we had only planned, the nice, soft spring water could have been piped directly to the kitchen. As it is, I wear myself out carrying water. As soon as we get enough money we will have water in the house. I may even drive a cow to town and sell it to get the money."

Unfortunately, it is true that some women are living under even worse conditions than those described in a former article, but there are also many women whose conditions are far more favorable.

We found many cases where a complete system of running water has been installed in the home. Many more housewives are planning water systems. Some very clever devices have been used. One woman said that she had put water into her kitchen for \$2.98 by buying a dollar and a half iron pump, a sink for a dollar and some pipes. Her son did the work. Fortunately, her well was so near that the water could be pumped into the house.

Another woman told how her husband had utilized a common, wooden barrel and used it instead of water tank. The water barrel was connected with the water pipe thru the fire-box in the usual way. This woman said that her sink and drain cost her five dollars.

It is not always necessary to spend large sums of money in order to secure some device for saving time for the housewife. A drain and drain pipe are inexpensive and can be placed in any farm kitchen with a small expenditure of time, labor and money. No home should be without a drain at least. To carry water out of the house is a heavy waste of labor and almost unjustifiable. Water will not always run into a house easily, but it can usually be coaxed to run out very rapidly. A system of run-



ning water with a bath tub gives, of course, the largest saving of labor, especially if there are children in the home.

Nothing gives the house woman more satisfaction than to see her children dressed in clean clothes after a good bath and it always takes much water to bathe the children and wash their clothes.

THE A. C. GRADUATES INCREASE YIELDS

The graduates of the Farm Husbandry Force of the North Dakota Agricultural College last year produced 80 per cent more wheat per acre than the average for the state. The survey also shows that they averaged 90 per cent more oats, 53 per cent more barley and 3 times as much corn per farm. The average amount of alfalfa on the farms of these graduates was thirteen and one-half acres. The average for the state is not on record but it is certainly very much smaller than this. In this same connection it is interesting to note that these graduates had one-half more stock than the average of the state. Eighty seven per cent of these graduates are keeping accounts from which one must conclude that this pays. The land farmed per horse is the same for the graduates as for the state; namely, 34 acres, indicating that thru management the increased production can be secured without any additional horse labor.

This is certainly a very gratifying record as it shows that these graduates are putting into practice things that they learned at the Agricultural College, and that by so doing they have been able to increase their production.

NORTH DAKOTA, THE BEAUTIFUL

Have you wandered o'er her prairies?
Have you climbed her breezy hills?
Have you roamed her wooded valleys;
Watched the glimmer of her rills?

Have you seen the golden sunlight?
Flood her rich and fertile plains?
Have you watched the mirky storm clouds
Drench her fields with summer rains?

Have you seen her waving wheat fields
Billow in the laughing breeze?
Have you felt your spirit kindle
With the chanting of her trees?

Have you heard the lark's sweet warble
Or the cat-bird in the vale,
Trilling forth his rapturous music
On the scented summer gale?

Have you seen the Oriole flashing
From his lofty, pendent nest
Or the robin trill his matins,
With the blood stain on his breast?

Have you heard the Binder's music,
Mellowing from the fields afar,
Or the Thresher's distant rumble,
Or the speeding Motor Car?

If you have, then join the army,
Big and brave and boosters true,
Who have pledged to North Dakota
Brawn and brain and courage too.

Take who will the rocky ridges,
Choose who may the wooded slope,
Mine, for aye, the rolling prairie,
With its freedom and its hope.

Hail, North Dakota, fair and fertile,
Where the corn, in tassled row,
Flanked by pumpkins big and golden
And the tall alfalfa grow.

Where the flax field, blue with blossom
And the wheat, in golden streams,
Gladden all the smiling toilers
With fulfillment of their dreams.

Rich North Dakota, land of plenty!
Where the people, brave and free,
Toil together for the glory
Of a favored state like thee.

Where the grumbler is discounted,
And the knocker is a bore.
Where the pauper is a curio,
And the tramp is shown the door.

Where the booster knows his duty,
And the smiler plies his trade.
Where the jaiis are always empty,
And the knaves are mostly dead.

Hail North Dakota! O'er thy future
Waves fair Bounty's magic wand.
Peace and Hope be thine forever,
From the Giver's gracious hand.

J. A. Ford, Lisbon, N. D.

BEAUTY IN AMERICA

The New House Dress of Today

About Capes Standing for America!

There was once a great artist who talked and preached "the beauty of the commonplace." We here in America have to a certain extent made that our symbol. We are beautifying our commonplaces, and a glorious thing it is to do. Not one whit behind the big movement in Civic life, is this same movement in Women's Fashions. Once it was considered proper to don a highly tight-fitting,

hot garment, called a "house dress, to do all the little things around the house that a woman loves to do. Now we have changed all that. Our house dresses are just as plain and unadorned as they were of old, but, oh, they are so much more becoming. A woman always feels her best and does her best when she knows she is well-dressed. That is part of the psychology of women. So we, in doing our bits here at home, have taken the



Modern House Dress

Interesting Apron

fact into consideration, and we have "house dresses" that are in themselves amazingly dainty and becoming, as well as practical. The one illustrated here is but a sample of the endless ways we have of accomplishing this feat. It is trim and semi-fitting. The useful pockets have interesting facings of the same white material as the collar, cuffs and belt. Is there anything frumpish about this dress? And isn't it ideal for the work dress? Somehow it seems to stand for America, and her efficiency even in little things.

A New Idea in Aprons

This is the Economy Apron! reversible, to be worn inside or out, back or front! It is "built for speed" surely, speed in the doing of the thousand and one things necessary to the woman whose first thought is her country, and whose motto is "service."

COSTUMES FOR AFTERNOON AND STREET WEAR THAT HINT OF SUMMER.

About Sleeveless Overblouses and Capes

One by one the costumes for summer weather are appearing. The warm days we are having make our heavy clothes seem unbearable, and so, it is with a deeper interest than ever (if possible) that we study the latest styles and appropriate for our own frocks, a collar here, a sash arrangement there, and perhaps a tunic or draped skirt from some place else.



© McCall

Attractive Dress of Figured Voile The Slip-Over Dress

The Afternoon Frock

A trip thru the shops convinces one without further argument of the many, many ways in which one can unite economy with style! Never have the materials been so attractive. The colors seem fresher than of old, and the quality of the materials higher. Voile is one of the most valuable aids to summer coolness. The little afternoon dress illustrated here is of that fascinating material. Some of those unusual flowers that only bloom in Fashion's garden are scattered over the background of creamy white with a cross-bar of moss green. The dress can be closed on either the right or the left side, one of its unusual features; another being the sash slipped thru a slash. The surplice closing is becoming to most women, giving a charming length of line which

is continued in this case onto the skirt. Short sleeves are fast becoming the rage, and really they are the more comfortable for summer. Note the novel arrangement of the cuffs.

Slip-Over Dresses

One of the nicest of the new styles is that of the dress that slips on over the head and requires no fastenings. Once upon a time, doubtless, the mere mention of a dress that did not require fastenings would conjure up visions of a dowdy, frumpish costume on the order of the "wrapper" of other days. Now, there is nothing frumpish or dowdy about these smart dresses. As you can see from the

illustration, they are extremely good-looking. This one has some odd little touches that make it different from the average dress. The belt arrangement is repeated for the cuffs. The tiny buttons on the organdie vest are the only ones used anywhere. The knitting bag carried with this costume is worth studying also, for it shows a new shape and is very easy to make.

So many of the thin dresses have very deep hems, some times as deep as eighteen inches! This sounds extravagant, but on the other hand, a deep hem is a great advantage, for only one petticoat has to be worn, while with the thin dresses with narrow hems, one must wear two petticoats.

RUGS

Worn or faded old carpets, no matter how ragged, can be sent to a rug factory. There they are cleaned; dyed if desired; cut in narrow strips, which are partly raveled; then woven into fluff rugs of any shape and size you select. Fluff rugs are usually of neutral color in the main, with border stripes of contrasting or brighter colors. They are pretty, soft to the tread, deaden noise, and wear like iron. The old-fashioned hooked rugs can be made at home, and are in fashion again, as are braided or woven rag rugs. One large rug looks best and wears best in living rooms. For bedrooms a small one in front of the bureau and another by the bed is sufficient.

Our boys at the front can't raise wheat and pork and fight at the same time. It is up to us at home to do the raising. They will do their part.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on _____ (Date) for which I will pay on delivery:

_____ \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each
(State number wanted) (See prices below)

_____ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.
(State number wanted)

Name _____

Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923					

Seasonable Receipts

Mrs. Sadie Baird, Editor

STRAWBERRY ICE

To a quart of strawberries add one pound of sugar, and the juice of two lemons. Mash well, let stand about half an hour, perhaps longer, and strain. Add a quart of ice water, turn into the freezer and freeze to a consistency desired.

STRAWBERRY PUDDING

Toast and butter slices of stale bread, and arrange in layers in a buttered pudding dish, with plenty of strawberries between the layers. Sweeten the berries to taste. Bake half an hour, and serve hot. Don't be too economical with your berries, for they must supply sufficient juice to make the toasted bread into pudding.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

Two cups cottage cheese, one cup pickled beets cut up, one tablespoon chopped onion, one teaspoon chopped parsley.

Serve on lettuce leaves with French or mayonnaise dressing.

WHEY HONEY

One cup whey and one-half cup corn syrup. Mix whey and syrup and boil the mixture till it is of the consistency of strained honey. This syrup will keep indefinitely if properly bottled and is delicious for spreading on waffles or pancakes. Used a little thinner it makes an excellent pudding sauce. Since it requires no thickening, it is the easiest possible sauce to make.

WOODWORK

Most painted and varnished woodwork looks well after washing with water with a little soap or a bit of kerosene in it. Dry carefully and quickly. A soft cloth with a little furniture oil is good for dusting it, or a chemically-treated yarn brush. A painter's time-saver is a nice tool to hold in the left hand to protect the walls or woodwork when either one is being washed or refinished.

WHEY PUNCH

One quart whey, six tablespoons corn syrup, juice of two lemons; slices

lemon or a little grated or diced rind, nutmeg or cinnamon. Mix, chill.

Variations: Reduce the amount of lemon juice and of sugar, and add other fruit juices and a little fruit cut in small pieces. This transforms whey lemonade into whey punch. Set the punch away to chill and ripen, and serve with crushed ice if desired. Rhubarb, pineapple, grape, currant and cherry juices lend themselves well to whey punch. A sprig of freshly crushed mint is sometimes added. Nutmeg or cinnamon will overcome any characteristic whey flavor.

PLAIN OMELET

It comprises four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of hot water, one-half teaspoonful of fat, a few grains of pepper, and one tablespoonful of butter or other fat. Separate the eggs. Beat the yolks until thick and lemon-colored and add the salt, pepper, and hot water. Beat the whites until stiff and dry, and cut and fold them into the mixture until well blended. Heat the omelet pan and oil the sides and bottom. Turn the mixture into the pan, spread it evenly, and cook it slowly. Turn the pan so that the omelet is well puffed and nicely browned underneath, put the pan into a hot oven to finish cooking the top of the omelet. Fold and turn on a hot platter and serve with a sauce.

Variety may be given by adding finely chopped beef, ham, chicken, fish, oysters, or cheese to the omelet mixture before turning it into the pan. Peas, asparagus, celery, or cheese may be added to a white sauce and served around the omelet. Sautéed tomatoes or tomato sauce may be served with an omelet.

Eggs with spinach make a delicious dish. Cover the center of the platter with well cooked and seasoned spinach chopped fine. Make a soft omelet, using three eggs. Add one tablespoonful of each of red and green peppers, cut in fine strips. Add two tablespoonfuls of cooked ham or bacon cut in very small pieces. Cook the omelet in one and one-half tablespoonfuls of oil and turn it upon the spinach.

THE BAKING OF COARSE BREAD

Bread made with any of the coarser flours needs more baking powder than white flour bread. Coarse flour yeast breads must not rise as long as ordinary white bread and they must be

baked longer.

In making white bread you usually let the dough rise until it is double, put it into pans and let it rise until double the second time before baking. In the oven it should not rise much more than an inch. But coarse breads should rise less in the pans, more in the oven and should bake nearly half an hour longer than the ordinary white flour—that is for larger loaves.

RHUBARB

Because of its extreme acidity rhubarb can be canned safely without processing. Select young, tender rhubarb and cut either into 2-inch pieces or into lengths to fit the jar when placed vertically. Pack in sterilized jars in vertical rows. Cover with fresh cold water and allow jars to stand 10 minutes. Drain off the water and again fill to overflowing with fresh cold water. Use sterilized rubber, cap and seal at once. In the far South rhubarb should be processed in a hot-water bath, pints 10 minutes, quarts 20 minutes, at boiling.

Since rhubarb contains much water, a better and more economic product could be secured by canning rhubarb sauce. Cut the rhubarb into one-inch lengths and steam until tender. For each quart of sauce add one-half cup of sugar. Pack hot in sterilized jars and process quarts for 10 minutes.

OATMEAL COOKIES

Stew one pound dates (stoned) or raisins, with one tablespoon of sugar and a little water.

Put in mixing bowl four cups of rolled oats, one and one-half cups rye or corn flour, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon soda (dry), one cup shortening; mix thoroly and add gradually one-fourth cup cold water. When like pie-crust roll out about one-fourth inch thick, and cut with round cutter and bake in moderate oven. When cold spread date filling, jam or jelly between two cookies.

Will make 24 double cookies and keep a long time if hidden from the children.

WHEATLESS, SUGARLESS, AND BUTTERLESS CAKE

One cup molasses, two eggs, one-fourth cup olive oil, one-half teaspoon salt, one cup sour milk, two cups barley flour, one tablespoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves. Sift dry ingredients together. Bake in moderate oven. Use any fat.

STRAWBERRY CREAM

Crush a quart of strawberries in a bowl with a cup of powdered sugar. Rub thru a sieve, and mix with a pint of whipped cream, and nearly two ounces of gelatine, previously prepared. Pour this into a mould, and set it on the ice until it has become firm, then turn it into a fruit dish, and place fresh strawberries all about it.

STRAWBERRIES AND BANANAS

Fill a deep dish with alternate layers of strawberries and sliced bananas, sprinkling powdered sugar over every layer. Pour over all a cream made by whipping together one pint of cream, the whites of three eggs and one cupful of powdered sugar. Flavor this cream with strawberry juice.

Do not forget to use syrup to sweeten all custards, corn starch, and bread puddings, thus saving the sugar for such articles of food as are not so palatable with the syrup.

WANTED WOMEN VOLUNTEERS TO HELP UNCLE SAM CAN THE KAISER.

Plans are being made by the Extension Division to organize canning and drying demonstrations in every town and rural community in the state. In order to do this local leaders must be secured. During the month of June patriotic women who are willing to assist in their home communities will be given an opportunity of learning the best methods of canning and drying. Two or more demonstrations will be given in each county for the purpose of training these leaders who will agree to give at least three demonstrations in their communities. Any woman who is willing to give this valuable help to her country may secure more detailed information by writing Miss Julia O. Newton, State Home Demonstration Leader, Agricultural College, N. D.

LABOR

Kansas is starting a state-wide campaign for enrolling the men and boys for helping in the harvest work. Every city will be canvassed. Where there are commercial clubs they will be held responsible for the enrollment. Every able-bodied citizen who has had farm experience, whether he is a retired farmer, a banker, a grocer, a minister, a lawyer or other town man will be expected to demonstrate his

patriotism by spending his vacation at manual labor in the harvest field. North Dakota can secure considerable harvest help in this way too.

CEMENT CONCRETE WALKS

Later practice in walk construction is to make the walk in one course. Where the soil is free from soft spots the sod is stripped off and the concrete placed on the natural soil. The walk should be at least 4 inches thick of concrete made of 1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 5 parts pebbles or broken stone. The sand should be relatively coarse and the pebbles or broken stone should range from one-fourth inch to about one inch in the longest diameter. A surplus of fine material will call for more cement. The concrete should not be very wet, in fact add just enough water to make it workable. After a few hours of setting it should be covered with earth and kept moist for a week or more.

If the soil is dry it should be sprinkled well before the concrete is placed. The resulting walk will not be as smooth as the two-course work but avoids some of its structural defects.

"Loafing Acres" are common on many farms now under cultivation. This condition is due to a number of causes, such as uncleared land, poor drainage, deep washes, unused fence lines and neglected corners in fields. Much of this land could be reclaimed and planted this coming spring. It is possible by this means to increase the acreage of tilled lands in our middle and western states by 10 to 20 per cent. It is the duty as well as the privilege of every farmer to bring as many of these "loafing acres" under profitable culture as quickly as possible.

Don't neglect to drag the roads. Poor roads cause a waste of horsepower and gasoline.

DELCO-LIGHT
SELF CRANKING
AIR COOLED
BALL BEARINGS
NO BELTS
THICK PLATE
LONG-LIVED
BATTERY
USES KEROSENE

DELCO-LIGHT

Increases Farm Efficiency

Fifty thousand Delco-Light plants in operation on American farms are saving at the most conservative estimate, an hour a day each—or over 18,000,000 work hours a year.

That is equal to an army of 60,000 men working ten hours a day for a full month.

Delco-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for farms and suburban homes.

It furnishes an abundance of clean, safe, economical light, and operates pump, churn, cream separator, washing machine and other appliances.

It is also lighting rural stores, garages, churches, schools, army camps and railway stations.

ASHELMAN BROTHERS
(Inc.)
Distributor
FARGO, : NORTH DAKOTA

The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio

Over 50,000 DELCO-LIGHT Plants in Actual Use

Federal Farm Loan Bonds Supply Funds To Finance Farmers

The First Year's Work

**The bond of the Federal Loan System should
command the attention of all investors.**

The Federal Farm Loan System is the one agency of the United States Government which will bring to America month by month, year by year, and decade by decade through all the future a high grade security, issued for the purpose of carrying out a great national agricultural policy.

The whole world looks for salvation to the American farmer.

The American farmer looks for financial help to the Federal Farm Loan System.

The Federal Farm Loan System seeks to enlist the wise investor in its movement to finance the farmer safely, soundly and conservatively, and thus save the world.

There are twelve regional Federal Land Banks, all operated under the inspection, examination and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington.

The first of these banks to be organized received its charter March 1, 1917. Others were chartered immediately afterward. The farmers borrow through national farm loan associations. The first of these associations received its charter on March 27, 1917.

On March 31, 1918, associations had been formed to the number of 2808, or about four associations to every five counties in the United States.

About 56,000 farmers had joined these associations for the purpose of borrowing money on farm mortgages.

Loans amounting to over \$160,000,000 had been approved by the banks and on over 30,000 of these loans money had been paid to the farmers to the amount of about \$80,000,000.

And since March 31st the work has gone on—new associations have been organized; new applications have been made; new bond issues have been authorized.

and it will go on forever. So long

as investors will buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds, and so long as farmers need money and can give security this work will go on. It is a mighty movement to put farming on a better financial basis. You can enlist in it to your own profit and to the good of the Nation by buying Federal Farm Loan Bonds.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds bear 5 per cent interest, payable semiannually, May and November, and in the language of the Federal Farm Loan Act, "shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and local taxation." It will be noted that this exemption is complete. Interest on these bonds need not be included in income tax returns.

Such exemption from taxation in a five per cent bond constitutes an advantage hitherto unknown in American investments. These bonds are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and in either coupon or registered form. They are due in 20 years and redeemable after 5 years.

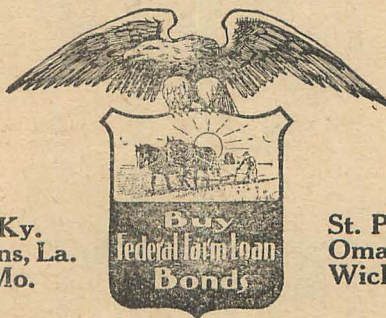
Federal Farm Loan Bonds are printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, and have the same protection against counterfeiting that is enjoyed by the currency in your pocketbook.

In the language of the Farm Loan Act, Federal Farm Loan Bonds "shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds and may be accepted as security for all public deposits." You can offer your banker no better collateral.

You can buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds at 101 and accrued interest. Order through any bank, trust company, broker or express agent, or write to any of the twelve Federal Land Banks:

Springfield, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.
Columbia, S. C.

Louisville, Ky.
New Orleans, La.
St. Louis, Mo.



St. Paul, Minn.
Omaha, Neb.
Wichita, Kans.

Houston, Texas
Berkeley, Cal.
Spokane, Wash.

Compliments of
State Bank of Lisbon
LISBON, NORTH DAKOTA

or address:
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.